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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 30.04.

March 13, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 59 2 p.m. 63
Humidity " 83 " 64

March 13, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 68 2 p.m. 73
Humidity " 95 " 85

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7890 日一月二

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1918.

三月十三日香港三月三十日

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RAID ON PARIS.

A Gotha Brought Down.

London, March 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that one of the raiding Gothas was felled in flames near the Chateau Thierry. The crew were made prisoners.

Many Bombs Dropped.

Later.
The alarm was given at nine o'clock in the evening and the "All clear" was given at midnight. Sixty machines crossed the French lines. The barrage was most intense throughout, but a certain number of aeroplanes reached their objectives, and dropped numerous bombs on Paris and the suburbs. Several buildings were demolished or set on fire.

An Aeroplane Brought Down.

London, March 12.
A French communiqué states:—A German aeroplane was brought down during the night of the 11th instant to the north of Somme by our special guns. The three occupants, two of whom were officers, were taken prisoner.

Four Gothas Lost.

London, March 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states:—The Germans lost three four-seated and one biplane Gothas in last night's raid. Nine squadrons participated and approached the capital from two directions. Our aeroplanes, in a counter offensive, dropped 5,800 kilogrammes of bombs on the aerodromes from which the raiders departed.

The German Version.

London, March 12.
A German official wireless message states:—Last night we boldly and successfully bombed Paris in retaliation for enemy attacks on October 9 on Stuttgart, Esslingen, Intertuerkheim and Mainz.

THE EASTERN MENACE.

Chinese Warning to Bolsheviks.

London, March 12.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Peking, a message from Harbin says that the Cossack leader, Semenoff, has been obliged to retire and has taken up a position near the Manchuria station.

The Chinese Commander has warned the Bolsheviks that the invasion of Chinese territory will be regarded as an act of war, declaring that Semenoff's force represents the Russian Provisional Government, which is recognised.

The Cossacks have arrested the Bolshevik leaders at Blagoveshchensk, where they have disarmed the Bolshevik forces.

A Bolshevik Reply.

London, March 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai says that the Bolshevik leaders at Irkutsk have telegraphed to the Chinese authorities in Manchuria that they have no unfriendly intention towards China. The Chinese have replied, refusing to consider Semenoff a rebel.

Ultimatum to Vladivostock Authorities.

London, March 12.
The Daily Mail correspondent at Petrograd states that the Allied Consuls at Vladivostok have issued an ultimatum to the local authorities demanding the reconstruction of the Government existing before the Bolsheviks and the protection of their nationals.

CHINESE UNREST.

London, March 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Peking states that Tchang Te-ling, the Military Governor of Mukden, is defying the Government's orders to send troops into Chihli, ostensibly en route to the South, to fight the rebels, but the arrival of several thousands of troops at Langfang, apparently en route to Peking, is causing anxiety in the capital. Bandits have robbed and captured near Yenan, in Honan, two American engineers carrying a large sum of money for the payment of surveyors on the proposed railway.

A NEW GERMAN PEACE OFFENSIVE.

London, March 12.
A telegram from Berlin says that the Wilhelmstrasse has ordered German newspapers to concentrate on a new peace off-nave based on the idea of balancing the gains in the East against the status quo in the West.

GOOD NEWS FOR LOWER DECK.

London, March 12.
The Admiralty announces the promotion of fifty Warrant Officers to Lieutenants. This is the biggest concession to the Lower Deck since the beginning of the war.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Lisbon, March 12.
A French communiqué states:—There were fairly lively bombardments at night-time on the right bank of the Meuse in the region of Beillon, Ancerville and Lousin.

BRITISH REPRISALS.

London, March 12.
Peking a satisfactory reply from Germany to-day to the protest regarding the imprisonment of Lieutenant Wookey and Scholz, two German Flying Corps Ober-Lieutenants of high family, selected by the War Prisoners Department, will be imprisoned to-morrow.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN OUTLOOK.

American Sympathy and Hope.

London, March 12.
A message from Washington says that President Wilson has telegraphed to the American Consul at Moscow as follows:—"May I not take advantage of the meeting of the Congress of Soviets to express the sincere sympathy which the people of the United States feel for the Russian people at this moment when German power has been thrust in to interrupt and turn back the whole struggle for freedom and substitute the wishes of Germany for the purpose of the people of Russia? Although the Government of the United States is, unhappily, not now in a position to render direct and effective aid, it would wish to render it. I beg to assure the people of Russia, through the Congress, that it will avail itself of every opportunity to secure for Russia once more complete sovereignty and independence in her own affairs and a full restoration to her great role in the life of Europe and the modern world. The whole heart of the people of the United States is with the people of Russia in the attempt to free themselves forever from an autocratic Government and become the master of their own life."

An Opportunity for the Entente.

London, March 12.
Dr. E. J. Dillon, writing to the *Daily Telegraph*, gives the gist of numerous letters received by representative men in Russia declaring that the Germans have already secured the support of important financial and social interests in Russia, and their schemes of arrangement actually reached to restore the Monarchy. Dr. Dillon's correspondents believe that the schemes can be thwarted because other influential active elements will be overjoyed if the Entente restores order. The former prejudice and suspicion at the Japanese intervention has disappeared during the last few weeks. The Japanese could reckon on the co-operation of numerous political and military elements if they entered as rescuers. There are six thousand refugee officers in Vladivostock alone. The Polish Army is the most effective military organisation in the country and many present supporters of the Bolsheviks would change sides immediately if the fear of shooting and imprisonment were removed.

Red Guards' Terrorism.

London, March 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that the crimes of the Red Guards are daily increasing. The Red Guards choose their victims among the intellectual classes, assassinating principally clergy of democratic sympathies, and landlords. All the agricultural councillors except one, have been killed.

German Canal Scheme.

London, March 12.
The Copenhagen *Politiken* states that the Russo-German Commercial Treaty will include a plan for the construction of a great canal from the Baltic to the Black Sea, which German financiers are willing to finance.

German Representative to Ukraine.

London, March 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that Van Mam, formerly German Minister at Peking, has gone to Kiev as temporary diplomatic representative to Ukraine.

Opposition to Bolsheviks.

London, March 12.
A telegram from Petrograd states that anarchists are in possession of Moscow and are determined to fight the Petrograd Bolsheviks if the latter succeed in reaching the city. The Bolshevik leaders are closely watched in Petrograd with a view to preventing them from leaving.

British Postal Services Suspended.

London, March 12.
According to the Press Bureau, the Post Office announces the suspension of the mail and money order services to Rumania and Russia, except Finland.

THE RAID ON NAPLES.

London, March 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Naples states that sixteen were killed and forty injured in the raid cabled yesterday.

LONDON AIR RAID CASUALTIES.

London, March 12.
In the air raid on London on March 7, the killed numbered nine men, eight women and three children, while there were forty-five injured. It is feared that one body has not been recovered.

EMPLOYMENTS FOR EX-OFFICERS.

London, March 12.
A scheme is afoot, under most influential auspices, to provide ex-Army and ex-Navy officers with suitable employment at home and abroad. The support of the biggest United Kingdom and Dominions employers is being enlisted.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PROGRESS IN PALESTINE.

London, March 11.
An official message from Palestine states:—Our northward advance astride the Jerusalem-Nabulus road has continued through most precipitous and difficult employing numerous concealed machine guns. We progressed three thousand yards on a twelve miles front securing the high ridges overlooking the north bank of the Wadi Eljib and repulsing three counter-attacks. We consolidated the new line northward of Wadi Anja. Our aeroplanes bombed and machine-gunned enemy troops and transport on the Nabulus road. The operations continue.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AS MINISTERS.

London, March 11.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Chamberlain, the Premier disagreed with the contention that owners and editors of newspapers should not hold Ministerial offices. Lord Northcliffe held no Ministerial office, while Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook gave up all direction of their papers as soon as they were appointed Ministers. They were both exceptionally able men. Lord Rothermere had already reorganized an important department of the War Office and his administration thereof was an unqualified success. Lord Beaverbrook organised the Canadian propaganda most successfully. The Premier emphasised the importance of propaganda, which the enemy used with deadly effect in Russia and Italy. Lord Northcliffe had made a special study of conditions in enemy countries. No man better qualified to direct the propaganda in enemy countries could be found in the British Empire. The Government was grateful to him for taking the post. The propaganda in all other Allied countries and Germany was conducted almost exclusively by experienced newspaper men, and despite inevitable prejudices, which the Government apprehended might be excited, they concluded they must follow that example as the only means of securing effective presentation of the Allied cause. His one object in this as in all other Government appointments was to secure the men best qualified to do the work efficiently. (Cheers). He reiterated that he was in no wise responsible for the attacks on Admirals and Generals. It had been suggested by the hon. member that his staff inspired such attacks and he thoroughly investigated the matter and毫不hesitatingly declared that the imputation was utterly unfounded and unjust.

Mr. Chamberlain said the principles laid down by Mr. Lloyd George were satisfactory, but there had been too much coincidence between the newspaper attacks on Government servants and the removals of the latter. He regretted that the Premier had not made a clean cut and swept away forever the atmosphere of suspicion and intrigue.

Mr. Asquith deplored the organised press campaigns in war time against soldiers and sailors, the first of which was against Lord Kitchener, which he, Mr. Asquith, felt most keenly. Consequently he advised the King to bestow the Order of the Garter upon Lord Kitchener at the earliest opportunity, which His Majesty did. It was of the utmost importance that the Government should be free from suspicion of direct association with the operations of the press. Therefore he advocated that the Propaganda Department be absolutely water-tight, without any influence on the policy of the Government.

Mr. Lloyd George, winding up the debate, accepted the fundamental principles laid down by Mr. Asquith and said that after his explanation this afternoon there had been no real challenge of the action of the Government. He concluded by paying a tribute to Lord Northcliffe from the standpoint of news organization as a man of genius and one of the greatest news organisers of the world.

GERMAN ATTACK IN THE WEST.

London, March 11.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We repulsed three raids following a heavy bombardment in the neighbourhood of Armentieres. The enemy attempted a large raid this morning, his infantry attacking on a thousand yards front north westward of Passchendaele, but was every repulsed with heavy losses. A hostile party entered a post southwards of Houthulst Forest; but we immediately recaptured it.

Field Marshal Haig reports: Haze interfered with air work on Sunday. Nevertheless four hundred bombs were dropped on Menin, Roulers, Ledeghem, Cambrai and Solesmes railway stations and other targets. We destroyed three balloons and brought down six aeroplanes. We drove down seven. Four of ours are missing.

JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

London, March 11.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that the Government had no information as to Japanese forces having arrived in Siberia. He could not say when he would be able to give information regarding the proposed Japanese intervention.

BRITISH THREAT EFFECTIVE.

London, March 12.
The Press Bureau announces that the War Prisoners Department was informed to-day that the aviators Scholtz and Wooley, imprisoned for dropping pamphlets, would be released and returned to their camps. The month's notice of intended reprisals would have expired to-morrow.

AUSTRIAN DEMAND REGARDING POLAND.

Zurich, March 11.
Count Andrasy writes in a Budapest paper: Poland must be taken from Russia and brought under the Hapsburgs, otherwise Polish agitations will disturb the peace of Austro-Hungary and spread chaos in Russia.

The "Neue Zuercher Zeitung" states that owing to the ferment against the Ukraine peace terms among the Polish legionaries at the front they have been disarmed and interned in Austria-Hungary.

Amsterdam, March 11.
A Berlin telegram announces that M. Tschirner has already ordered the return of the persons deported from Livonia.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN ADVANCE.

London, March 11.
An official message from Mesopotamia states: The Hit garrison continued its retirement and occupies Khanbagh, about twenty-two miles above Hit. Our aircraft attacked the retreating Turks and inflicted heavy casualties.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, March 12.
The silver market is steady.

"THE PEACE OF THE FAR EAST."

Japan's Duties in Siberia.

There can be no manner of doubt, says the *Tokyo Asahi*, that the conclusion of peace between Russia and the Central Powers will quickly be followed by the liberation of the prisoners of war detained in Russia, and in consequence the question is naturally being asked how many prisoners of war there are in Russia at the present time, and what will be the effect of the military and other actions taken by this hostile element on the already serious situation in Siberia and other Eastern regions. The *Tokyo Asahi* journal is not in a position to make any definite statement as to the number of the prisoners of war in Russia, but it thinks that it will not be wide of the mark to estimate it at over 1,000,000. It also ventures to think that some 500,000 or 600,000 out of the total number are scattered over Siberia, most of them in the districts west of Irkutsk. As regards the prisoners of war detained in East Siberia, that is east of Irkutsk, the *Tokyo Asahi* believes that they do not exceed 100,000 in all. Russia today is in a completely debilitated state and is entirely at the mercy of Germany, who will therefore find it easy to launch her aggressive designs against the East if she has any such intention. In our *Tokyo Asahi* contemporary's opinion, it is very doubtful if Germany, who has her hands full in dealing with the European Allies, can ever afford to devote part of her energy to Eastern matters, but at all events the *Tokyo Asahi* thinks that the prisoners of war in Russia particularly in Siberia, must be reckoned with, as having a direct bearing on the welfare of Siberia. Though not provided with a sufficient supply of arms, these prisoners of war are men of good physique, and after a long period of forced inaction are ripe for anything. Besides taking military action, they may proceed to take over the control of communications or to gain an economic foothold. With every facility afforded by the Russians now as friendly neighbour, the Germans will find it quite easy to start some enterprise on an extensive scale in Siberia, to the detriment of the Allied interests. When such a situation is created in Siberia those regions can no longer be regarded as Russian territory but must be taken as German territory, to all intents and purposes, and as such Japan must take appropriate steps to cope with the situation in view of her duty of safeguarding the peace of the Far East.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Interesting Masonic Event.

An event which constitutes a landmark in the history of Freemasonry occurred at Basra recently when the District Grand Master, Bombay, Bro. Worshipful Bro. W. A. Haig-Brown, consecrated with the appropriate ritual the first Masonic Lodge in Mesopotamia, installing General Sir George MacMunn as first Master.

NOTICES.

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Photos of 1918
RACE MEETINGat the DERBY DAY CATASTROPHE
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MEE CHEUNG

PHOTOGRAPHER

Ice House Street, Telephone 1013.

ICE HOUSE STREET, TELEPHONE 1013

GENERAL NEWS.

Late Mr. Raymond Asquith. Sir William Collins, M.P., unveiled a portrait of the late Lieutenant Raymond Asquith at the Liberal Club, Derby, recently and paid a fine tribute to one who, but for his untimely death on the battlefield, would now have been occupying Sir William's seat in Parliament. A telegram was read from Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., regretting his inability to attend "to do honour to the memory of one mourned not only by Derby but by the whole country."

Irish Postal Warning.

Warning has been given that any postal packet addressed to Ireland which is observed to contain, or is suspected to contain, arms or ammunition will be stopped. If there is any explosive, dangerous, or noxious substance in any packet, or any sharp instrument not properly protected, or any article likely to injure either other postal packets or Post Office servants, the sender will, apart from any penalties which he may incur under the Defence of the Realm Act, subject himself to prosecution under the Post Office Act.

The Voice Photographed.

In the last of his Christmas lectures at the Royal Institution Prof. J. A. Fleming explained that by an invention of his own the vibration of the human voice upon the diaphragm of a telephone receiver or on a phonograph record could be reproduced and shown on the lantern screen. An apparatus connected with the motor of a gramophone could cause the voice to make rays of light—in fact to photograph the waves of the human voice. To illustrate this he placed a record of "God Save the King" on his gramophone, and the resulting voice circle pursued its grotesquely irregular course on the screen amid the loud laughter of the audience.

Territorials' Claim.

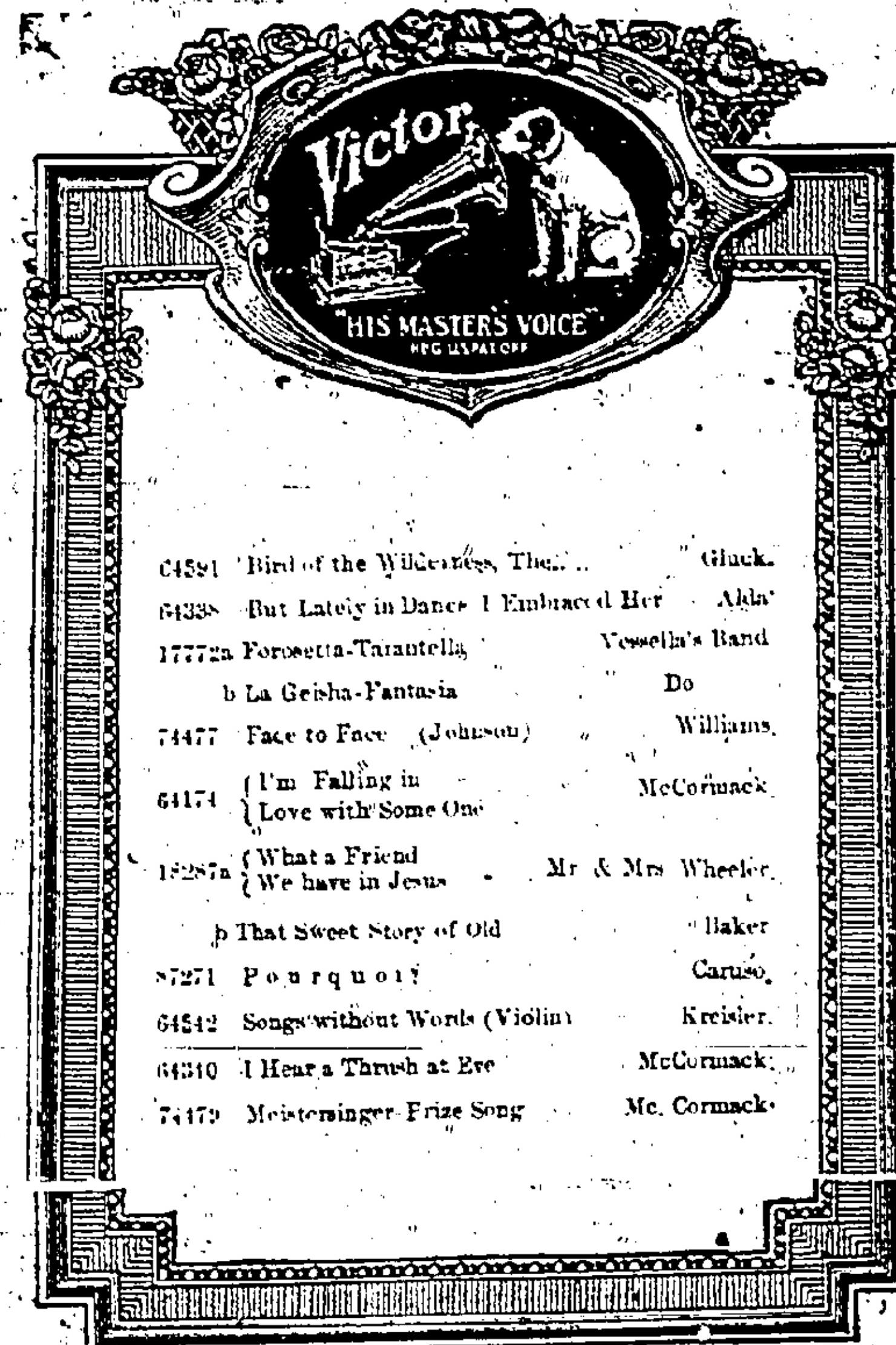
The City of London Territorial Force Association at its meeting at the Mansion House recently decided to ask Lord Derby to receive a deputation urging that as the 1914 decoration was to go not only to the 100,000 men who took part in the retreat from Mons and the battles of Ypres and the Marne, but to all troops, some 360,000 who served in France between certain dates, it should be awarded also to Territorials who were mobilised and sent overseas. It was stated that considerable soreness and disappointment existed amongst Territorials at the arbitrary rule of the War Office which excluded many from participating in the decoration.

Traffic in Army Badges.

William Holt, 23; Peter Macco, 22; William Barnett, 20; Robert Lewis, 17; John Turner, 16; Robert Dafford, 16; Morris Gevelt, 18; Hyman Cohen, 16; and Nathan Mercado, 16, were charged at the Thames Police Court recently with being concerned together in stealing and receiving from some person unknown 125 Army discharge badges, 11 leather belts, 2 razor straps, 3 leather pocket cases, 3 pairs rubber heels, and one dozen razors. The accused it was stated, were arrested in a common lodging house. On being searched Gevelt was found to have 50 Army discharge badges in his possession. Barnett, 22, and Dafford, 19, questioned as to where they obtained the badges Dafford said, "It's your business to find out where we got them." A remand was ordered.

Wine Importer Exempted. The House of Commons Tribunal recently reversing the local decision granted exemption until May, with leave to apply again, to Mr. Cuthbert Burgoynes, 42, managing director of Messrs. B. & B. Burgoynes and Co., the Australian wine importers, who had been passed Bl. Counsel said the firm imported more than half of the wine which come from Australia. Sir D. Maclean I hope they are not using much tonnage for bringing wine from Australia. Counsel The Australian Government have allocated a portion of nonproprietary shipment to Australian wines. A letter from the High Commissioner of Australia stated that it would be serious to the industry if it were deprived of Mr. Burgoynes' knowledge and experience, and Sir Donald said this support had influenced their decision.

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PURCHASERS OF PARIMUTUEL TICKETS on the fifth Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps. Places and winners, also Cash Sweep ticket holders of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their ticket at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, Chater Road, between the hours of 3.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 29th March (SATURDAYS and Sundays excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of tickets,

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS.

Accountants to the Hongkong Jockey Club.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1918.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Firm of A. P. Marty, Rose Sales Successor, has from the 12th February, 1918, sold to Messrs. P. A. Lapique & Co., the "Hanoi" which insures the Postal Service between Hongkong and Haiphong, and also the right to use the name of A. P. Marty, Compagnie de Navigation Tonkinaise.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will hereafter be carried on by Messrs. P. A. Lapique & Co., Queen's Building, Telephone No. 250.

P. A. Lapique & Co.,
Maison A. P. Marty,
Rose Sales Successor.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Hongkong, 5th March, 1918.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.
Formerly main Manager
Elephant Room
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES
IF PREFERRED.

No. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

WANTED.

Names for 1918 issue
of the

HONGKONG

DIRECTORY.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.
P. O. Box 431.

THE GREEN ISLAND
CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 11.0 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Hongkong, 5th March, 1918.

WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY
25 YEARS IN WOOD.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TELEPHONE No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.

EZEKIEL.—On March 8, 1918, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ezekiel, a daughter.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. N. L. Railton and family express their heartfelt appreciation of the numerous expressions of sympathy and floral tributes in their recent sad bereavement.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1918.

THE CURSE OF CHINA.

We continue to hear a good deal regarding the possible settlement of the Chinese unrest by means of further negotiations between the Northern and Southern parties with a view to arriving at a compromise. The latest report to this effect is a statement issued by the Canton Intelligence Bureau that the Northerners are again likely to institute a fresh move with that end in view, on the ground that international questions in hand and the situation in the North-eastern Provinces require internal peace and a united Government. There can assuredly be no disputing the desirability of this end being attained, for until China can evolve order out of the chaos which at present prevails, there can be no hope for the development of the country or for the playing of an effective part in the large issues which await attention at her hands.

We are, however, informed by the aforementioned Bureau, whose chief business appears to be propaganda work on behalf of the Southern revolutionaries, that while the "Southern Constitutionalists" are labouring towards the establishment of a united China, they do not believe in the sincerity of the Northern militarists, who are accused of courting foreign sympathy to perpetuate their selfish ambitions. The Bureau then goes on the speak, in lofty language, of the demand that the Provisional Constitution should be respected and the National Assembly reconvened, and says assistance to friendly Powers in the European war would have been early given if the members of this Assembly had been allowed free hand. In this connection the Peking Government is accused of never having had any intention of helping "the friends of Democracy" in Europe, and it is added that the power secured for participating in the war will be used for suppressing Democracy and the "Constitutionalists" in the South. The tension winds up with a declaration that the Southerners' aim is a democratic Government in which the people, and not militarism, shall rule. All this reads very beautifully, and, to those who do not know the facts, it must appear that the Sun Yat-sen clique are the real champions of liberty and democracy while the Peking Government is quite on par with the British Autocracy. But the picture is a trifle overdrawn, we fear.

Militarism, the very thing against which the Southerners are supposed to be warring, has never been more firmly established in Canton than it is to-day, and, if it comes to a question of "illegality," what about Dr. Sun's own special creation known as the Military Government—a body which, like his Special Parliament, can claim no recognition whatever?

Those who have followed the recent career of Dr. Sun, and the activities of the Kuomintang Party in general, must long since have become convinced that the revolt which they have so long kept alive is most decidedly not maintained in the interests of what they are pleased to term "the people of China." In a very true sense, "the people" do not count at all in China. Political parties do, however, and all the trouble which the country has suffered for many years now has been engineered and perpetrated purely in the interests of specific factions. It is all a matter of a scramble for office, and all that office means, and Dr. Sun and his underlings may preach till the Millennium about their concern for the masses, but no one who knows the facts will attach any importance to what they say. A strong authority, not afraid to use its power, is what is required in China to-day. Until it comes into the field, we may look for a continuance of the abysmal scandalous state which is prevalent among the wealthier classes of the whole country and resulting in needless bloodshed and continual dislocation.

The Veil Lifted.

If proof were required that Germany still clings to the policy of conquest and world domination it can be found at first hand in the article by Professor Haase of which we gave a summary in yesterday's telegrams. Apart from threatening Italy with the same fate as Russia and demanding the cession of Tripoli to Turkey, Somaliland to Germany and a big slice of territory to Austria, the worthy Professor says the peace terms must include a tremendous war indemnity (\$2,000 millions is mentioned) and a "suitable" Commercial Treaty, as well as the giving up of valuable strategic points. Not a very modest programme, it will be admitted. What becomes of Germany's professions that she is merely fighting in self-defence, in view of such monstrously absurd claims as these? The fact, of course, is that never since the war began has Germany abandoned her Imperialist aims or in any way modified the policy which has made her hated and distrusted the whole world over. Her actions towards Russia and her intentions regarding Rumania have simply justified that assertion, and now we get a further glimpse of her ambitions in other spheres. With facts like these before us, it becomes the limit of foolishness to think of a peace by settlement.

Power of the Press.

The close association existing between the Press and public opinion is so vital a matter in these days, when communal morale stands to make or mar civilisation that there is more than ordinary interest in the discussion which has taken place in the House of Commons relative to the connection supposed to exist between the Government and a certain section of the House Press. Taking the subject apart from personalities, there can surely be no two opinions as to the tremendous part played by the Press in directing the country's policy, and in a manner like propagandists an experienced and influential newspaper man could hardly be bettered. The latest appointment given Lord Northcliffe has raised some controversy as to the wisdom of the act, but, seeing the special circumstances that exist, we fail to see where the danger lies. A subsidised Press has, happily been the aversion of British politics, but even if the whole British Press had been Government-owned there could have been no finer campaign of patriotism than has been carried on since the outbreak of the war. The victimisation of certain soldiers and politicians by various sections is a thing to be deeply deplored, but, generally speaking, the nation's great leaders have been deservedly lauded. Whatever may be the personal opinion of anyone regarding the fitness of Lord Northcliffe for Ministerial office, there is, without doubt, so far better qualified to direct propaganda in enemy countries than he, and the Premier's tribute to his genius in news organisation is only a just recognition of his powers.

A Local Note.

In spite of the great public service which the Press discharges, there is somehow a tendency in some quarters to regard news-papermen with a certain measure of suspicion—a state of feeling which probably exists in this Colony to a greater extent than in most British possessions. This is manifested in the extreme difficulty of securing information on many matters of public interest—until weeks after the happening, when the news has become utterly stale. Why this attitude should be adopted we do not know, since the newspapers here are not in the habit of indulging in the ways of Yellow Journalism. Speaking generally, we should say they quite worthily uphold the traditions of British newspaper conduct. Since the war, the newspapers here, in common with those in other British possessions, have done no end of propaganda work on behalf of the allied cause, with, we believe, beneficial results. It has all been voluntary, without prompting of any kind. As to whether it is strong authority, not afraid to use its power, is what is required in China to-day. Until it comes into the field, we may look for a continuance of the abysmal scandalous state which is prevalent among the wealthier classes of the whole country and resulting in needless bloodshed and continual dislocation.

DAY BY DAY.

THE MAN WHO GETS ANGRY
SUFFERS MORE THAN THE FELL
OW WHO IS THE OBJECT OF HIS
ANGER.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the third anniversary of the sinking of the German cruiser *Dresden* by British Warships.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 31. 03.

Assistant Medical Officer.
We hear that Dr. Earle, of the University, is being appointed to act as Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

To Kowloon Residents.
There are atomisers at the Kowloon Railway Station and the Yumati Disinfecting Station for the use of the public.

More Measles.

Mr. A. Dyer Bell and Mr. O. D. Melville have been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from measles. The former has, however, since been removed to Taipo.

Canton Medical Missionary Society.

The annual meeting of the Canton Medical Missionary Society is to be held at the Canton Club Theatre (by kind permission) on Wednesday, March 20, at 3.30 p.m. The business is to receive the annual report of the Directors of the Canton Medical Missionary Union and to consider any other business brought before the meeting.

A Returned Banisher.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, a Chinese was charged with returning from banishment. The defendant was banished for five years in 1914 and was arrested yesterday. His excuse was that he had made a wrong reckoning in his age, thinking that he was a year older than he actually was. His Worship sentenced the man to nine months' hard labour.

Sudden Death of a Chief Officer.

Mr. P. S. Primrose, aged 52 years, a native of London, died suddenly on board the *s.s. Kow Chow* on the 8th instant, four hours after leaving Hongkong on the trip to Wuchow, and was buried at Wuchow on the 11th instant. Deceased was a well-known and popular ship-master on the China Coast, being for many years both Chief Officer and Master in the now defunct Scottish Oriental Company. Of late years he had made his home in Calcutta, where he leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss.

Theft from Taikoo Dockyard.

An employee of the Taikoo Dockyard was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the theft of a brass rod. It was proved that the man tried to pass through the gate with the rod tied to his leg. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks. Another employee was charged with stealing a metal plate. This was found under the man's clothing, suspended from his neck by a cord. In this case also the defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Alleged Snatching.

Charged with snatching a leather bag from Mrs. Mooney, of 11, Sharp Street, Wan Chai, a Chinese pleaded not guilty before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. Mrs. Mooney stated that she was walking up St. Francis Street when the man came up behind her and snatched the bag. He then ran away. She reported the matter to the Police and later, when with a detective, she saw the man in Queen's Road East. He immediately ran away, but was chased and caught.

Her evidence given showed that when arrested the defendant was found to have a packet of pepper in his possession, but this, he said, was for medicinal purposes. The case was adjourned until Saturday morning.

Portuguese Minister to China.
The Portuguese Minister to China, H. E. de Freitas, has been confined in bed for over a fortnight, still suffering from the effects of the motor-car accident which took place last December.

WAR WORK.

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

Mrs. Hickling, Acting Secretary of the above Guild, informs us that the following returns have been received from the Working Parties:

City Hall Working Party, under Mrs. Stabb.—During January (corrected list):—Two cases sent to Bombay containing 14 dressing gowns, 10 surgical caps, 71 vests, 32 milk covers, 22 shirts, 12 tray cloths, 3 surgical shirts, 12 scrubbers, 28 bed jackets, 12 head nets, 65 pairs of pyjamas, 4 pairs of bed boots, 8 pairs of slippers, 12 mosquito nets, 28 d.c.s handkerchiefs, 48 shrouds.

Application forms for membership may be obtained from all the Banks or from the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., while monies in any currency dividend warrants and banknotes are all accepted.

WAR SAVINGS.

The Fifteenth List.

We have received the fifteenth list of subscriptions to the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association. This shows that a sum of \$84,355 has been subscribed in Hongkong currency, bringing the total under this head to \$1,216,270; \$3,174.90 in Straits currency, making the total \$125,424.55; \$258 18.41 in sterling, making the total \$2,833 13.0d.; and Peso 1,000, bringing the total to Peso 1,000.

Application forms for membership may be obtained from all the Banks or from the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., while monies in any currency dividend warrants and banknotes are all accepted.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

"The new appointment at Jerusalem is singularly happy one," writes a correspondent who met Mr. Ronald Storrs on a number of occasions in Egypt during the anxious weeks preceding the Turkish attack on the Suez Canal. "Alphonse Mr. Storrs' takes the title of Military Governor, and is to be a temporary lieutenant-colonel, it would be difficult to find anybody less like one's idea of, let me say, a Military Governor in Belgium under the Prussians. Since his appointment to the Oriental Secretariate at the British Agency in Cairo, nine years ago, Mr. Storrs has played the part of a wonderfully tactful and well-informed peacemaker. He is a brilliant linguist, and is reputed to be better able to find his way through the labyrinth of oriental native 'politics' than any other man. He has made it his business to gain an intimate personal knowledge of the habits and customs of the multitude of sects and races that go to make up a population such as that of Jerusalem. It is certain that Egypt, as well as Anglo-Egypt, will congratulate him; and there could be no higher compliment. Colonel Storrs is a son of the Dean of Rochester, and only 36."

In running counter to the majority of his own party on women's suffrage Lord Lytton is following a precedent in his family. His father, Sir James Reid, was in early life a keen politician, and in 1830 became secretary of the Parliamentary Reform Association in Scotland. When the Lords threw out the Reform Bill this body had leaflets printed urging that huge demonstrations should be organised against the Upper Chamber. On these leaflets being submitted to a meeting of the members, Reid protested strongly against their distribution, as likely to cause bloodshed. The question being put to the vote, their circulation was decided upon by a large majority. Whereupon the secretary snatched the bundle of leaflets from the table, exclaiming, "They are my business," and flung them into the fire, standing in front of them until they were burned.

Discoverers were hardly ever inventors, said Sir Dugald Clark at the Society of Arts recently. The type of brain power which was found in great discoverers was quite different from that of the great inventor. From 1820 to 1915 twenty-one presidents of the Society of Arts had shaped the destinies of scientific development; but only four of them could be considered to be inventors.

There are a great many amazing stories about pot-holders by great artists and how they came to be made, and the depths of humiliation to which their creators imagined themselves to have sunk in executing the orders of a philistine. Some artists, like Whistler, could not be imagined ever to have done anything in this line. By some magic of fortune, or some ability to suffer an unusual amount of privation, they managed to pull through into recognition without painting sign-boards or pictures of proterous factors. On the other hand, artists like Inness, with a good, home-spun quality in their necessities, appear doomed by the virtues of their qualities to the philistine's hand. His son, George Innes, Jr., in "The Life, Art, and Letters of George Innes" (Century) tells how, early in his career, he got the delectable job of making a picture of the first roundhouse on the D. L. and W. Railroad, a picture to be used for advertising: "There was in reality only one track at the time running into the roundhouse, but the president of road insisted on having four or five painted in, casting his conscience by the explanation that the road would eventually have them." In spite of protest the picture was painted and sold. Many years afterwards it was found and bought the picture at an old-junk shop of Mexico City. As he and his wife left the shop he said, "Do you want to buy it?"

For all your trouble and work we are very grateful and I hope you will accept our best thanks and through you to all your helpers. The men splendidly maintained the reputation of the H. K. S. during the advance in Palestine, and that our efforts were not unappreciated is shown by the prompt award of a Military Order for Lieut. Rynders, who came with us from Hongkong, two D. C. M.s and three Military Medals—all for specific acts of gallantry.

Again thanking you for your efforts on our behalf.

E.E.K.
J.M. 15, 1918.
Dear Mrs. Keigwin,
Lieut. Harris has told me, in one of his letters, that you were largely responsible for getting together the fine collection of warm caps that recently reached us from Hongkong.

The caps have been a great boon to the men who for the first time during the war have had to face real winter conditions—from mid December to the end of February the weather in the Judean Hills alternates between torrential rains and bitter cold, snow falling as a rule several times each year at Jerusalem.

The helmets were sent on as soon as possible after their arrival at our depot and reached us in Xmas week when we were in the hills within a few miles of Jerusalem, and when the weather was doing its worst for us.

The helmets we gave to the Indian Officers and they were much appreciated.

For all your trouble and work we are very grateful and I hope you will accept our best thanks and through you to all your helpers. The men splendidly maintained the reputation of the H. K. S. during the advance in Palestine, and that our efforts were not unappreciated is shown by the prompt award of a Military Order for Lieut. Rynders, who came with us from Hongkong, two D. C. M.s and three Military Medals—all for specific acts of gallantry.

Again thanking you for your efforts on our behalf.

Yours truly,
E. E. K.
Lieut. Rynders.

1918.

Mr. Jordan—504 roller band-

THE FIRST SEA LORD.

An Impression.

"One who knows him" writes in the *Daily Mail*:

When a man is high up in the Navy and popular among all ranks, it means a good deal. It means that he is certainly "a good sort." It means that he is a capable officer, a man of character and decision. If he is trusted by all in addition to being popular, then he may be accounted with confidence fit to bear a heavy burden of responsibility in critical times. Such a burden has been laid upon Sir Roselyn Erskine Wemyss, and, seeing that he has both the qualifications just described, there is reason to believe as well as hope that he will be both an energetic and a resourceful First Sea Lord.

He has several advantages to start with: he is young for so high a position, he has buoyant health and spirits, his temperament is genuine, his methods are vigorous and direct. Because he once commanded the royal yacht, because he took the King and Queen round the world in the *Oribi* (when they were Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York), and the Duke of Connaught to South Africa in 1910. Admiral Wemyss has been called a "courier."

It is true that these employments had up to the war brought his name most prominently into the newspapers. But he had done good work and shown himself skilful in the art of managing men without getting any public credit for it. As commandant, first at Osborne and then at Dartmouth, he won the affectionate regard of naval cadets. When he was in charge of the Naval Barracks at Devonport he was well liked by the men: his care for their comfort won their gratitude; his sense of justice, their respect. He was a "jolly good fellow" always, who tempered discipline with a twinkle and a ready smile.

Then when the war came, active service gave him, as it gave so many others, the first chance to show fully what were his talents as leader and organiser. His work at the Dardanelles won him special recognition. In landing the forces and in withdrawing them, he "rendered invaluable service," to which both naval and military chiefs paid tribute warmly. This set his foot upon the ladder of Higher Promotion. He was called to the Admiralty to become Second Sea Lord last August.

There he quickly made a good impression, which lasted and became stronger. No one would claim that he is either intellectually or by character a super-man. But it is of immense advantage to have at the Admiralty a man of wide experience, of open mind and quick intelligence, ready to listen to other men's ideas, and, he is convinced of the wisdom of advice, to act upon it with decision. Admiral Wemyss is in the best sense a man of the world—that is, one who takes a world-wide and not a limited view. He sympathises with youth and energy. He is a shrewd judge of men.

Like Sir Douglas Haig, he is a "Fifer." The Wemyss estate in Scotland runs for some distance alongside that of the Haigs. But Admiral Wemyss prefers a warmer climate to live in. He finds the sunshine and blue sky of Cannes more congenial than the grey skies and the "east haar" of Fife-shire. His mother was a granddaughter of William IV. and Mrs. Jordan. His wife is the only daughter of one of our ablest Ambassadors during the Victorian era, Sir Robert Morier.

The admiral brims over with geniality and good humour. He has a delightfully boyish sense of fun. Carrying his fifty-three years very easily, he looks "every inch a sailor," with his eyeglass always firmly screwed in and a smiling glance, a bustling gait, a resolute, jolly, none-of-your-mind sense kind of expression and movement. The fact that his friends call him "Rosie" shows what manner of man he is in private life. Nicknames are only given to well-known and well-beloved.

INCOME TAX FOR AMERICANS.

Busy Scenes at Shanghai Consulate.

It is doubtful if so many Americans had ever before attended their consulates on business in any two successive days, as yesterday and Monday (says the *N. C. Daily News* of March 6) and the patience of the over-worked staff, which like most offices just now is shorthanded, was taxed almost to the breaking point. Mr. C. J. Spiker, Vice-Consul, in particular having to answer hundred of different questions addressed to him in obrons from the scores of men lined up at the counter, all elbowing each other in the scurry to get their income tax forms.

When the office opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning it was at once seen that Americans in Shanghai have no intention of evading their country's new war income tax, and all day there was a steady stream of applicants; at one time in the middle of the forenoon there were between 30 and 40 men lined up and at no time were there less than six.

Americans living here have always been liable for income tax since the tax was imposed a few years ago, but the Government was not insistent and few, very few in fact, paid any attention to the forms that were sent round in former years. But America is at war now, and things are different; the country needs all the money it can get and Americans in Shanghai as a body are showing no hesitation in contributing their two per cent contribution.

On Monday General Sammons advised the public in a notice in the newspapers that a supply of income tax forms had been received, and that unmarried men whose incomes exceed G. \$1,000, and married men and head of families whose income exceed G. \$2,000 and who are American citizens, should fill out and file returns. There was nothing instant about the notice but it had immediate effect.

The former state that returns must be made to the Collector of Internal Revenue of the taxpayer's district at Home by March 1, in default of which heavy penalties are imposed.

As the forms were not received here until March 2 it is obvious that no one need be held at fault if returns do not reach the Collector until a month or more late. But to be on the safe side and to avoid all liability to fine the consular officials recommended that each tax-payer attach an affidavit to his form stating that it was impossible to comply earlier because of the late arrival of the forms.

Heretofore the minimum assessable income was G. \$4,000; now that unmarried men receiving as little as \$1,000 are taxed, practically every American in Shanghai is affected, though the tax is a small one. On incomes of from \$3,000 to \$4,000 married men and heads of families pay two per cent. on that amount after deducting \$2,000 exemption for the wife and \$200 for each child; single men, trusts, estates, etc., the incomes of which are between \$3,000 and \$4,000 pay four per cent. The tax increases in rapid ratio with the increase of income reaching to over 60 per cent. on incomes of \$10,000.

The tax is not payable here, which is an inconvenience, but to the Internal Revenue office of the tax-payer's Home district; in case one should have no residence in the United States the money should be sent to the Collector of Internal Revenue at Baltimore, Md., whose office covers the revenue district in which Washington, D. C., is situated. It is evident that the Washington authorities have little appreciation of the number of Americans here as the number of forms received is far short of the number required. One firm alone yesterday asked for 100. It may be probable that additional forms may be printed locally, if not more will be telegraphed for.

Sir Robert Brédon.

Sir Robert Brédon, who arrived in Shanghai recently from a trip to Manila, has since been confined to the General Hospital, but we are glad to learn, is again convalescent.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

PEKING UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Director Receives Commission in U.S. Army.

Dr. Franklin C. McLean, Director of the Peking Union Medical College, has been commissioned as Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army, and ordered to active service. He is now in charge of a mobile medical unit that is assigned from time to time to emergency work in different locations where there is need of special medical assistance. For the present he will continue to exercise general supervision over the work that is being done at Home in preparation for the starting of the new school, but it is very uncertain when he will be able to return to China.

In the meantime Dr. Henry S. Houghton, formerly Dean of the Harvard Medical School of China, has been appointed Acting Director of the College. Dr. Houghton has lately been in charge of the New York office of the China Medical Board, and has just returned to China to take up his new work, which will consist very largely in supervising the construction of the new buildings, and in developing the organisation of the pre-medical school which was opened last autumn. Dr. C. W. Young will continue as Dean of the College until the summer, when he will return to the United States on furlough for special study in preparation for his future work in the new school.

Rapid progress is being made with the new buildings at Peking. It is expected that the buildings for the departments of anatomy, physiology and chemistry will be completed by the end of this year, and the hospital buildings, including the pathological institute, by the end of 1918.

HALIFAX DISASTER.

Hongkong's Generosity Appreciated.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary sends us the following copy of a despatch which has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies relating to the disaster at Halifax, Nova Scotia—

Downing Street,

10th January, 1918.

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Sevren's telegram of the 13th December reporting that a sum of \$10,000 had been voted by the Government of Hongkong for the relief of sufferers in the Halifax disaster and to inform you that I communicated the message embodied therein to the Governor-General of Canada and I have instructed the Crown Agents for the Colonies to pay this amount to the High Commissioner for Canada.

2. I transmit herewith a copy of a telegram of thanks from the Governor-General of Canada, and I should be glad if you would communicate it to the Legislative Council of Hongkong.

I have, etc.

(Sd) WALTER H. LONG.

Governor,
Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.,
Hongkong.

Telegram from the Governor of Canada to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 22nd December, 1917:

"December 21st.—With reference to your telegram 14th December, Government of Canada desire me to express their grateful thanks for very kind messages from Government of Hongkong on the occasion of terrible catastrophe which has visited Halifax and also for their generous contribution to relief of sufferers by this calamity."

Grants to East Coast Town.

A letter has been received by the Town Clerk of Lowestoft from the Local Government Board stating that the Treasury has made a further grant to the East Coast towns of £70,000 in respect of the liabilities of the local authorities for the year ending March 31 next.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES.
SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all tastes

OXFORD SAUSAGES.

CAMBRIDGE "

PORK "

BEEF "

&c., &c., &c.

LIVER SAUSAGES.

BOLOGNE, HEAD CHEESE.

BLACK PUDDING.

WHITE "

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkins, D. S. P. (R.), state:

Good Service Medals.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to grant Good Service Medals to the undermentioned members of the Police Reserve Force:

Chief Inspector and Sergeant Major G. Roylance.

Chief Inspector D'Almeida.

Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan.

Chief Inspector J. M. Wong.

Chief Inspector (Musketry) S. J. Chinchan.

Staff Inspector Witchell (original member).

Staff Inspector Eldon Potter (original member).

Staff Inspector Arculli.

Staff Inspector Fothergill (original member).

Inspector A. E. S. Alves.

Inspector C. M. S. Alves.

Inspector C. G. Moon (original member).

Inspector Eustace (original member).

Troop Inspector Geigz.

Surgeon Inspector Thomas.

Inspector Suffield.

Inspector Wei-Wing Sam.

Bandmaster da Costa.

Conductor Gonzales.

C. S. Major Khawas Khan.

C. S. Major R. D. Wilks.

Crown Sergeant 701 Butterfield (original member).

Crown Sergeant 554 A.D. Burreto.

Sergeant Drummer Wong Shau Nin.

Sergeant 843 W. S. Bailey.

Troop Sergeant 630 J. Arnold (original member).

P. O. 859 G. Grindle (original member).

P. O. 682 A. Ireson (original member).

P. O. 678 C. H. Kim (original member).

P. C. 1 Mow Fung (original member).

Patrolmen.

Warning Officers are required to report to this office the total number of Crown Sergeants, Sergeants and Constables available, for Patrol duty, stating as far as possible the numbers residing in the Peak, Central, West Point, Eastern, Kowloon, Yau Ma Tei and Hung Hom districts respectively.

Medical Certificates.

Members are reminded that a certificate other than that of a Surgeon Superintendent will not be accepted unless confirmed by the latter.

Confirmation may be obtained by Warning Officers or through this office.

Joined.

Transferred from H. K. Defence Corps:

P. O. 428 J. E. Eldridge ex London Metropolitan Police and Hongkong Police.

P. O. 456 J. Brook, ex South African Constabulary and Hongkong Police.

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1918.

TENNIS WEAR.

SHIRTS.

TROUSERS.

SWEATERS.

BELTS.

SOCKS.

FELT HATS.

MACKINTOSH

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

TELEPHONE NO. 20.

We have received a New Stock of HIGH-CLASS SUMMER WEAR

UNDERWEAR. SHIRT S. PYJAMAS. TIES. SOCKS.

SUMMER SUITINGS IN FINE CASHMERMES AND SILKS.

SEE WINDOW.

NEW COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS.

A. D. C.

PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES.

THE A. D. C. regrettably announce that, on medical recommendation, rehearsals of "Pinkie and the Fairies" have to be temporarily abandoned.

It is expected, however, to produce the play in the Autumn when it is hoped that the services of those already enlisted will still be available.

THE HONGKONG & WHAM-POA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on MONDAY 25th March, 1918, at 12th noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 16th to the 25th inst. both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1918.

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

5 cts.

Burgundy Reserve per case, 12 qts. duty paid 24.00

24 pts. 26.00

Claret Reserve 12 qts. 24.00

24 pts. 26.00

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Wine Merchants.

Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P.&O.S.N.Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare
and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports
for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York
at Special Rates.For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent

ENJOY THE SUMMER OF 1918 IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE BEAUTIFUL CANADIAN ROCKIES
AN IDEAL CLIMATE AND THE GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD
Golfing—Automobiling—Boating—Fishing—Shooting—Mountain Climbing—and Bathing—all within short distance of comfortable Hotels and Private Homes

you can Save real Money if you DEFINITELY BOOK YOUR PASSAGE NOW

BY THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
TRANS PACIFIC LINES
REGULAR SAILINGS TO VANCOUVER.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing and reservation of accommodation, also itineraries of trips and descriptive literature apply to P. D. SUTHERLAND, GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, Phone 752. J. H. WALLACE, GENERAL AGENT, HONGKONG. Phone 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between:
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.
Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" Mar. 27th.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" Apr. 24th.

S.S. "ECUADOR" May 22nd.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHES & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

These are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Coast Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.

Apply to— Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kitano Maru T. 16,000	FRI, 15th Mar. at 11 a.m.
	T. 12,500	FRI, 29th Mar. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Shidzuoka Maru T. 8,000	SAT, 16th Mar. at 11 a.m.
	Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT, 20th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN.
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBANAGA, CALABARZON, ILOILO, CAVITE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, TOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND BOMBAY, CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO.
CALCUTTA VIA RANGOON.

* Omitting Shanghai & Moji.

Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG—VICTORIA B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOAKA AND TOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificient and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Sawa Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 2,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

* Fushimi Maru WED, 13th Mar. at 11 a.m.

* Kashima Maru SAT, 23rd Mar. at 11 a.m.

* Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

PAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Hongkong.

SIBERIA MARU 18,000 2nd Mar.

TERYO MARU 22,000 9th April.

NIPPON MARU 11,000 16th April.

SHINYO MARU 22,000 27th April.

PERSIA MARU 19,000 10th May.

KOREA MARU 18,000 24th May.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PELSIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINOS CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDRÉAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers. Tons.

ANYO MARU 13,000

KIYODA MARU 17,000

SEIYO MARU 14,000

Steamship Company are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to T. DAIGO, Manager, KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

T. DAIGO, Manager, KING'S BUILDINGS.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

SWATOW & BANGKOK Taming 14th Mar. at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI Sinking 14th Mar. at 3 p.m.

TIENSIN Hulchow 15th Mar. at noon.

SHANGHAI Sunning 19th Mar. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI Shantung 21st Mar. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-Rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong March 12, 1918.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Vancouver Shipping.

The tonnage returns for the port of Vancouver for the year show an increase in coastwise trade, but a decrease in deepsea tonnage. In the coastwise traffic the inward tonnage for 1917 was 3,324,343 and outward tonnage 3,790,670. The deep-sea tonnage for 1917 was 1,929,231 and outward 1,599,772. The "Marina Maru."

The Dairen-registered cargo-boat "Marina Maru," 4,720 tons, property of the Shinsei Kisen Kaisha, which has been chartered to the Kuhara Mining Co., was permitted to run a foreign service according to the Shipping Restriction Act. She is to carry copper which the Kuhara have cont acted to sell to the Italian Government. She will also work a line between Bombay and Italy as raw cotton carrier.

Refund of Tax on Ship's Repairs.

Judge Simplicio del Rosario in a decision at Manila recently ruled that the provision of the act of congress of August 9, 1909, which provided for an ad valorem tax of 50 per cent on the value of repairs to steamers abroad on vessels under the Philippine registry, leviable by the insular government, was not applicable to the case of Gutierrez Hermanos.

when they had the Magallanes repaired in Hongkong on the ground that no facilities for such repairs were available in the islands. Gutierrez Hermanos were ordered sometime last year by Customs officials to have the tail shaft of the Magallanes repaired. The firm ordered the repair made in Hongkong, paying the sum of 71,694.52 dollars in Mexican money. Upon the return of the vessel here, the collector of customs levied the 50 per cent ad valorem tax on these repairs, requiring the company to pay P45,296.78. Gutierrez protested, taking the case to the court of first instance. In the decision of yesterday Judge del Rosario ordered the collector of Customs to refund the tax so collected.

Trial Trip of the

C. M. S. HSINTAH.

The new China Merchants' steamer "HSINTAH," just completed by the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd., underwent her official trials recently outside Woosung and came up to the highest expectations. The vessel was in charge of Capt. Glen, and with a large party of European and Chinese guests on board, left the Old Dock at 11 a.m., proceeding under easy steam to the measured mile ground, where everything was put in full operation and a mean speed of 12½ knots was achieved. The machinery worked to the complete satisfaction of all concerned and the handling of the vessel proved excellent. On completion of the trials, tiffin was served and return was made for Shanghai, the Old Dock being reached shortly after 4 p.m. On the journey back the party gathered in the saloon, where Mr. John Prentice, with a few interesting remarks proposed success to the "HSINTAH." He said that he regretted the absence of Mr. Chin Fai-ting, manager of the China Merchants' S. N. Co., but felt sure that his son, who was present, would prove a worthy representative.

The "HSINTAH" having been duly honoured, Mr. Chin Fai-ting, Jr., replied, expressing his father's pleasure at the completion of such a valuable acquisition to the Company's fleet, and in proposing success to the Dock Company, hoped they would continue to make progress and soon start building battleships and big vessels. Felicitous remarks were also made by Mr. Foo Siao-en, Capt. Lunt, Mr. Gavin Wallace and Mr. Burns.

The "HSINTAH" will take up a loading berth during the next day or two. She is 280 ft. in length, by 40 ft. beam, with a moulded depth of 21 ft. 6 in. She has large passenger and cargo accommodation, and should surely prove popular with passengers and shippers alike. She is practically a sister ship to the C.M.S. "HSINKUNG," which ran her official trial trips exactly 12 years ago to-day.

North v. South.

So far Mr. E. S. Little has not met with any success in his efforts to bring about a settlement of the differences between the north and the south. He has not given up hope, however, and he has addressed a letter to the communication to the President and has also sent letters to every member of the Cabinet, to the Taft Commission, and every military officer in China.

Shanghai Mercury.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Omitting 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haitan ... | A. E. Hodgins ... | TUES. 19th Mar. at noon.

Haihong ... | J. W. Evans ... | FRI. 22nd Mar. at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

INDO-

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT:
1a, Chater Road.

Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

Monthly Services:—
HONGKONG, AMoy, SWATOW & SINGAPORE.
S.S. "van WAERWYCK"
will leave on or about 15th March.
HONGKONG, SWATOW, & BELAWIN DELI (MEDAN).
S.S. "s JACOB"
will leave on or about 25th March.

For freight and passage apply to:

York Building, Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1918.
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT:

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Capo of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,
or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU
fortnightly joint-service of the

"NETHERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.
Next departures from HONGKONG:
Steamers tons Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO Wilis 8,400 20th Mar.
Rembrandt 10,400 3rd Apr.
Goentor 10,000 17th Apr.
To JAVA & SINGAPORE Rindjan 8,700 27th Mar.
Kawi 8,000 28th Mar.
Groenius 10,000 30th Mar.
Vondel 8,000 30th Mar.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN
TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576.
Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at
Tariff Rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "Far EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE,"

containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts

of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic addrs.—"COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,

Telephone No. 824. HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Itakura, Matsubara Hotel, from Kobe.
Sykora c/o Moutrries, from Yokohama.

Calinet, c/o Banker Co., Weaux Road, from Shanghai.

Kwonghingloong, from Yoko-hama.

Kiankee, from Amoy.

Donggang & Co., from Shang-hai.

Wuenbing, from Yokohama.

Kancho Uji, from Saseho.

Sweekee, Kongsi, from Amoy.

Kwongwhsing, Wellington, Street, from Kobe.

Coantzaki, c/o Martini, from Vladivostock.

Lieutenant Anderson, Admiral by Depot, from Amoy.

T. KRIE, Act Superintendent

Hongkong, March 8, 1918.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Bader Albert, Hongkong Hotel.

Dow, Hongkong Hotel.

Hart, S.C., from Shanghai.

Jameson Grieve & Co., from Christiania.

Mack George, Hongkong Hotel from Singapore.

Syder, H.M.S. "Yamour," from Singapore.

Warwick, Moutrries, from Melbourne.

Wilson Capt., from Saigon.

Wolfram, from Melbourne.

J. K. GIBSON, Superintendent, Hongkong, Mar. 12, 1918.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

Telegraphic advice from the San Francisco office of the China Mail, etc. Co. states that the a.s. CHINA left that port for the Orient on Tuesday, March 5th, 1918.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To Be Despatched.
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai	B. & S.	14. Mar.	
Kobe and Yokohama	N. Y. K.	15. Mar.	
Manila	J. M. Co.	15. Mar.	
Haiphong	Taksang	15. Mar.	
Tientsin	Puichow	15. Mar.	
Yokohama and Kobe	B. & S.	15. Mar.	
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	J.C.J. L.	16. Mar.	
Shanghai	Boeroe	16. Mar.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	N. Y. K.	16. Mar.	
Amoy and Shanghai	J. M. Co.	19. Mar.	
Sandakan	Sunring	9. Mar.	
Shanghai	J. I. Co.	9. Mar.	
Rijasoreen	J.C.J. L.	10. Mar.	
Mausang	J. M. Co.	10. Mar.	
Shantung	B. & S.	21. Mar.	
Loengang	J. M. Co.	22. Mar.	
Haihong	D. I. Co.	22. Mar.	
Rindjani	J.C.J. L.	27. Mar.	
Shidzuoka	N. Y. K.	29. Mar.	
Java and Singapore	Kawi	28. Mar.	
Java and Singapore	J.C.J. L.	30. Mar.	
Grotius	J.C.J. L.	30. Mar.	
Vondel	J.C.J. L.	30. Mar.	
Tjiparas	J.C.J. L.	1. Apr.	
Tjimaneek	J.C.J. L.	6. Apr.	
Ati M.	N. Y. K.	10. Apr.	

NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI GOSHI
KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASIMA, OGCHI, MUTARE, KISHIDAKE,
YOSHIMOTARI, HOJO, KAMA-ZUTA,
SAVO, KANADA, SHINKEW,
KAMIYAMADA, EBIAI and OYUBAR
Celleries.
Agents for SAKITO OGAI.

READ OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI,
MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU,
OTABE, MURORAN, HAKODATE,
KOBÉ, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO-HA-
MA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIV-
STOK, TAKAMATSU, PEKING,
DAIREN, TAIPER, LONDON, NEW
YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,
HAIPHONG, CANTON and
SINGAPORE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI,"
Codes: Al, A.B.C. 5th Ed., West-
ern Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEAR-
ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.
MACONDRAY & CO., SINGA-
PORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO.
LTD., GLASGOW—Messrs. A. E.
BROWN, MCFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—

S. KAWATE,
Manager,
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"THORDIS,"

CONSIGNEES

THE WATERHOUSE STEAM-
SHIP LINES
INCORPORATED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From KOBE & MOJI.

THE Steamship

"THORDIS,"

having arrived, from the above
Ports, Consignees of Cargo by
her are notified, that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 18th
instant at 5 p.m. will be sub-
ject to rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard
and Douglas on Monday next at
10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer
must be presented within 10 days
of arrival, otherwise they will
not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.

Bills of Lading for cargo from
Bombay will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1918.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From PENANG AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"BESSIE DOLLAR,"

having arrived from the above
ports Consignees of Cargo by
her are notified that all Goods
are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 17th
March, 1918, will be subject to
rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 16th March,
1918, at 10 a.m. by Messrs.
Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer
must be presented in writing
within ten days after arrival of
steamer, otherwise they will not
be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by the undersigned in
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

11th Mar., 1918.

11th Mar., 19

U.S. SOLDIERS AND BRITISH BEER.

Dr. Fort Newton Maintains His Charge.

Dr. Fort Newton replied recently at the midday service at the City Temple to the criticisms which have followed his reference last Sunday to the sale of drink in England to American soldiers. "It is a candid and courteous appeal," he explained, "to the British sense of fair play, to help us on behalf of the boys who have come to join your boys in this great conflict."

"In the first place, I want to help you to understand the American point of view. We hold that if the Government has the right to conscript a man, to take his time, his very life, if need be, it has the right to conscript his conduct and keep him fit to do his work."

"Hence our regulations make it a criminal offence for anybody to sell liquor to any man wearing the uniform of the Army or Navy. On this side you cannot enforce such regulations. But we want you to help us to do so. All boys whether American or English ought to be able to resist every possible temptation. Most of them are, but not all, so we must not set traps to catch the loose feet of those who fight a weakening will; we must help them."

"When the increase in the output of the breweries was announced," he went on, "it filled the people of America with smugness. They know the food situation in America. Perhaps you do not. I have before me the report of the Food Commissioner of the United States in which he tells us that every grain of wheat that can be spared from the crop of 1917 has already been sent to England and France. There are sugar queues in New York and other cities. The food is not there. We are having meatless days, wheatless days, sugarless days, denying ourselves, not grudgingly but gladly in order to save food to send to our Allies. In that way, and in no other, 400,000 tons was sent in December alone. England has certainly made great progress, and it seems a pity to take a back tract and increase the output of brewery supplies."

Dr. Newton was asked after the service by a representative of the "Daily News" whether he would care to make any addition to his address by replying to "Scrutinizer's" letter in the Times. In this letter it was pointed out that he is apparently not aware that his suggestion for cutting brewing supplies in two, as in the case of meat, has been already more than met by a reduction "from 36,000,000 barrels to 14,000,000 barrels, and spirits have been curtailed in a similar proportion." He stated, however, that he would not reply to an anonymous writer.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:

Owing to the lack of co-operation between the various armies, the attacks on Lung's troops were not marked by complete success. The Tuchuan therefore has ordered a rearrangement and all the commanders at the fronts are ordered to carry out the plan.

Two military officers, with about 100 soldiers, surrounded a house inside the city early on the morning of the 12th, and arrested a man named Wong Chiu-ying on suspicion in connection with Ching Puk-wong's murder.

A reconnoitring army from Luk Wing-ting, of eight battalions, has arrived at Kwai Yung and will proceed to Nut Luan on the south border of Kwangsi Province.

A notice issued by the higher Judicial Department states that as the former chief of the Department refuses to surrender the brass seal, a new one has been made and the old one is declared cancelled.

In-hon, the Civil Governor, left for Shiu Hing on the evening of the 18th. It is believed that he will send his family back to his native village.

Owing to financial difficulties, the chief of the Financial Department proposes to sell the Government properties on the lottery ticket system. Negotiations are going on with the Chamber of Commerce and the Benevolent Society.

A WAR PICTURE.

The Convent of Whispers and Signs.

A hush is over the French area; it is the tense watchful stillness of the evening "stand-to." From behind the low ridge in the rear of the British lines the moon is rising, full and distended, tingling the low-lying clouds with its yellow glare, and slowly revealing the deolate horror of the battle-ravaged ground.

On the crest, the little clumps of trees clipped of their foliage by the German shells, stand like Indian totem poles against the glowing sky; and as the moon rises its greatest breadth on the skyline, a broken gable, stands out in silhouette against it. The radiance picks off the outline of the rest of the building, showing up the roofless wings, the broken walls and windows, as though the fire which had caused their ruin were still smouldering red within. Something in the shape of those illuminated windows brings back a memory of a country church lit up for the evening service. It is the Convent of Whispers and Signs.

No one goes there during the night-time. The big roomy cellars could house a battalion; but the British have never used them. The owl which hoot mournfully from its tambo down racasses, and the bats which come sweeping down the ridge in the twilight, hint of a long-established immunity of their resting places from the presence of man.

The place is rather out of the way to be used conveniently for accommodating troops. But the soldiers hint of another reason.

Bold spirits who have strayed within its walls, have returned, awed and reverent, to tell their comrades of strange whisperings heard in the darkened corners, and soft sighings in the gloomy corridors; as though the souls of tender nuns watched among the ruins, and mourned the destruction of their quiet sanctuary. So the place has come by its name; and the name has held it inviolate.

The building takes the form of a main block with abutting wings, the two outer forming an unbroken facade with the front. It is linked up behind by a high wall, enclosing a large garden, and giving an air of privacy to the place in keeping with its religious foundation. Fire has gutted the interior, little else than the stout stonework remaining, and the stumps of joists and rafters, washed of their char by frequent rains, speak of a conflagration many months before the coming of the British. Report has it that the convent was given to the fire in the first days of invasion, and the appearance of the chapel, the stone vaulted roof of which had held off the sacrilegious flames, lends colour to the story.

The mark of the looter is everywhere. Images have been prised from the walls, the golden leaves and halos plucked from the little saints beneath the broken glass domes by the altar, and the cabinets behind, where the sacred vessels were wont to be stored, have been wrenched violently open and the contents removed.

Only one stair is left, leading to the upper storey. The flooring on either side of the narrow stone landing has disappeared, but directly opposite is a doorway leading into a stone built room.

A stalk of decaying material, like the concentrated odour of a thousand old-clothes shops, comes through that doorway. For the room was once the convent store-room, and in the cupboards and on the shelves the sacred vestments and symbols were carefully laid away. But the cupboards are now broken open, the shelves ripped from their fastenings, and the holy raiment flung knee deep on the floor, torn and trampled on as though a wild bull had wreaked its fury there; and through chinks between the bricks of the intended roof the rain-water has dripped and turned the whole mass into a coloured corruption.

In a corner nearest the doorway, half-hidden by a pile of crumpled silver wings, lies a life-sized calvary figure, legs and arms broken off and removed, the wound in the side showing up, with such startling distinctness, that for a moment the horrified mind imagined the sacrilegious tragedy of two thousand years ago to

HISTORIC-WAR EXHIBITION.

Over 2,000 Novelties at Royal Academy.

The Imperial War Exhibition, which was opened recently at the Royal Academy by Lord French, in the absence of the Duke of Connaught, who was suffering from a cold, is the most comprehensive and interesting collection of war relics and trophies, weapons and appliances, models and pictures which has so far been available to the public. It has been organised by the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John with the help of Sir Alfred Mond, M. P. (chairman of the Imperial War Museum). The profits will go to the Red Cross funds.

As the exhibits number well over 2,000 it is impossible to refer to more than a few. Among them is a little green, red, and brown tricolour, high on a wall with many other flags—the first Taek flag. A small table, once highly polished, but now dimmed and scratched, was used by Sir Douglas Haig for map work during the battle of the Somme. A manuscript book with a jagged hole in it was being used for recording messages by a young wireless operator on a drifter when he was killed by the place of shell which struck the book. As he fell forward his pencil traced a long, unsteady line down the page. In another case is a ledger which the Germans used at Peronne to record (in English) intercepted wireless messages from the British front.

A collection of camouflaged figures, showing the clever disguises by which snipers make themselves resemble earth or grass; German and British battlefield signposts; and wine bottles, provision baskets, and large bottles of filtered water found in German officers' dugouts are to be found among the miscellaneous exhibits. A "Suicide Corner" signpost from Wythea, Kemmel, opposite Wythea, is also to be seen. In one corner is a historic little collection of relics from Verdun with a British flag which flew from the citadel during the great battle.

Lord French, in opening the exhibition, said if the exhibits were properly studied the whole nation would be better educated to the terribly difficult problems which had faced our commanders in the war. Expressing pleasure at having been received by a Guard of Honour of the Artists' Rifles, Lord French said that this corps had done glorious service in the war. They rendered him help of a special kind in regard to the provision of officers which he would never forget.

have been only just enacted. No shell had burst within that chamber. The destruction is the work of Germans. The progress of decay dates it back at least two years. And the French and English came this way only two months ago.

Another doorway at the further end opens on a long stone corridor, running the whole length of the inner wings, and serving numerous small rooms on either side which look down on the walled-in garden. It is the pleasantest part of the building, and the fragments of silk blouses still hanging in the presences of one or two of the rooms identifies this portion as the convent school. The floor of the convent is littered with rubbish, and in the neighbouring rooms cupboards have been broken into and overturned as though by men who searched in haste. The smashed doors of some of the rooms show that the search had been conducted against unwilling occupants, and one thinks of the savagery displayed in the store-room, and shudders.

It may have been the influence of this latter thought, but the breeze which stirred in the nooks and crannies, and blew down the long dark corridors, seemed to be laden with sighs and strange whisperings; and the listener hurried from the place, eager for the open air and the light of heaven, lest the spectre of fear and horror and devilry, which his imagination had conjured up, should suddenly burst from their lurking places upon him.—Lieut. G. G. Sleath, wife of this year's President.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

Satisfactory Figures from Japan.

Lieut Colonel John C. Somerville, Military Attaché to H. M. S. Embassy in Tokyo, has written to the Kokusai News Agency:—

"With reference to a telegram

received through the Kotsu Reuter service and published in the press, whereby it appears that a question was asked in Parliament by a Liberal Member, Mr. King,

"why large numbers of British

subjects of military age were allowed

to remain in Japan and were not made to join the Army,"

I should be much obliged if you would give publicity to the following facts, for the accuracy of

"TA'ALIM EL ALEMAN."

(By Alfred F. Ozanne)

"Ta'alim el Aleman" in the Turkish tongue signifies "the teaching of the Germans," and it was this phrase that the Turks employed in accounting for the horrors of the Armenian massacre from 1915 onwards.

The authority for this statement is a German subject, Dr. Kartik Niepage, a Higher Grade Teacher in the German Technical School at Aleppo. His experiences at Aleppo during a period of nine months, from September 1915 to May 1916, inclusive, have been chronicled by him, and his pamphlet is probably the most scathing indictment of German Government methods ever written. Certainly it loses none of its value from the fact that its author is no disaffected Turk, labouring under some real or imaginary grievance, but a patriotic subject of the Kaiser, occupying an official position in a country which he only hopes, will be influenced solely by Germany "after the elimination of the French, English and Russians."

Dr. Martin Niepage returned to Aleppo in September 1915, after a three months' vacation at Beirut. He then heard, for the first time, that a new phase of Armenian massacres had begun, and that these massacres threatened to eclipse all the outrages perpetrated under Abd-ul-Hamid. The new effort aimed at nothing short of the extermination of the whole Armenian race. Seizing upon a few instances of trifling provocation on the part of one or two individuals, the Turkish Government had branded the entire Armenian population in Asia Minor as dangerous spies, and had ordered the deportation of the Armenians en masse to the deserts of Arabia.

In Aleppo there are many caravanserais, and Dr. Niepage

thought it worth while to visit some of these and see things for himself. He tells us that the caravanserais were literally crowded dead and dying Armenians who had been left behind by the convoys. In the immediate vicinity of the German Technical School there were four such caravanserais, in which seven or eight hundred Armenians were dying of starvation. We teachers and our pupils had to pass them every day" he writes. Every time we went out we saw through the open windows their pitiful forms emaciated and wrapped in rags. In the mornings our school children, on their way through the narrow street, had to push past the two-wheeled ox carts, on which every day from eight to ten rigid corpses, without coffin or shroud, were carried away, their arms and legs trailing out of the vehicle.

The worthy doctor was some-

what worried by this state of affairs. "Amid such surround-

ings," he asks, "how are we

teachers to read German Fairy

Stories with our children, or,

indeed, the story of the Good

Samaritan in the Bible?" He

therefore consulted with his

colleagues, Dr. Graeter and Frau

Marie Speecker, with the result

that the trio drew up a lengthy

report on the situation for the

information of the German Em-

bassy at Constantinople.

This report may well be de-

scribed as a heartrending docu-

ment. Its authors draw their

government's attention to the fact

that out of convoys amounting to

some three thousand Armenians

which left the plateau, only three

hundred survivors reached Ale-

ppo. The reason for this was that

the men had been slaughtered

on the way, and the

women and girls "with the

exception of the old, the ugly and

those who are still children" had

been violated by the Turkish

Soldiers and carried away to

harem in Turkish and Kurdish

villages, where they were forced

to accept Islam. The miserable

remnant was subjected to slow

death by hunger and thirst. Their

daily ration consisted of a

little meal sprinkled over the

soil, the only effect of which

was to procure starvation; and

even when the wretched

were fording rivers they were not allowed to drink.

The writers of the report

finally lay great stress on the

fact that the Turkish community

blames Germany alone for these

outrages. "Turks and Arabs

alike shake their heads in dis-

approval, and do not conceal their

teeth when they see a convoy of

exiles marching through the city,

the Turkish soldiers using cudgels

upon women in advanced preg-

nancy and upon dying people

who can no longer drag

themselves along.

They can no longer drag

themselves along.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Raub Gold Mine.
Output for the four weeks ended the 23rd instant—Bukit Kuan—Stone Crushed 6,099; Gold obtained 1,002 cwt.; Average per ton 3.93 dwt.; Bukit Malacca—Stone Crushed 4,166 tons; Gold obtained 328 cwt.; Average per ton 1.58 dwt.; Annual Clean-up—1,011.50 cwt.

Petroleum Production.

During 1916 there was an increase of more than 10,000,000 gallons in the output of petroleum in Burma and India; the total production being 297,189,787 gallons, as against 287,093,576 gallons in 1915. The total value rose from £1,036,741 to £1,029,513. Almost the whole of the increase for the year is to be credited to the Sungai oil field, the output of which increased by about 9,000,000 gallons. There was an insignificant decrease in the output of Yenangyaung. In India the Digboi field increased its output by about 750,000 gallons, while the new Kharu field, in the Atticole district of the Punjab, produced slightly less than in 1915. Operations in that field, however, were still only in the experimental stage at the end of the year under review.

American Metals in 1917.

Despite very unfavourable operating conditions in Mexico the first half of 1917, United States Smelting was able to get out a record-breaking production of silver last year, the total running between 12,500,000 and 13,000,000 oz., or a full 1,000,000 oz. ahead of 1916. Because lead, like silver, was very profitable during a large part of the year, the Smelting Company made every effort to keep up production with the result that final lead figures were practically up to the 1916 record-breaking total of 103,000,000 lb. Both copper and zinc, however, showed considerable reductions, the output of the red metal dropping 22 per cent. from 28,800,000 lb. to 21,400,000 lb., or below the 1915 total. Explanation of this is found in the rather prolonged strike at the Mammoth property. Including the smelter produced by its own companies, as well as that smelted for outside account, zinc production totalled 53,000,000 lb., an 11,500,000 lb. reduction from 1916. Early last month an agreement was reached by the copper producers in the Council of National Defence, that the price of copper is to be continued at 23 cents for the time being. This agreement is in accordance with the announcement previously made. While the price is satisfactory to the large producers some of the smaller interests complain that it does not permit them to operate at sufficient profit. The domestic output of anoksilver in the United States in 1917, according to statistics compiled by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, was 36,351 marks of 75 lb. each, valued at the average quoted market price at San Francisco (G. \$106.12 per flask) at about 83,857,000. The output was, therefore, the greatest in quantity since 1883 and the greatest in value since 1875. The production in 1916 was 29,832 flasks, so that the increase in 1917 was 6,419 flasks. The productive states were California, Texas, Nevada, Oregon and Arizona.

Foreign Trade of San Francisco.

Despite many unfavourable conditions, the foreign trade passing through the port of San Francisco for the first 10 months of 1917 amounted to G. £302,105,494, an increase of £103,519,778 over the corresponding period of the previous year, according to figures made public by the foreign trade department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. Sufficient time has now elapsed since the beginning of the war, say Chamber of Commerce officials, to have made it certain that some of the changes in trade routes caused by the war will remain as a permanent feature of international commercial intercourse after the close of hostilities. Speaking generally, one of the most important changes of this kind that has been brought about during the last two or three years is said to be the direct importa-

tion of many raw materials from the Orient that were formerly had by United States importers by the way of London, Hamburg, and other European centres. A large trade has also been built up between San Francisco and the Dutch East Indies that will be a permanent fixture of the Pacific business. Exports to Asiatic countries through San Francisco in the first 10 months of 1917 amounted to \$70,142,504, as compared with exports to the same period in 1916 of \$49,143,432 for the same period in 1916. The imports from Asiatic countries totalled \$130,461,478 in 1917, as compared with \$49,503,315 in the first 10 months of 1916.

The Silver Market.
We extract the following from Messrs. Simmel, Montagu and Company's yearly letter on silver:

The price remained at 551. from the 21st to 25th September inclusive, and then commenced to fall in somewhat spectacular fashion. On the 27th September, for instance, the drop was 23d., owing to a rumour that the United States Government might dispose of some portion of their extremely large reserves of silver held against silver certificates issued against silver certificates, issued against

silver certificates. At the same time the demand for China absolutely ceased, and the collapse was so complete that potential buyers preferred to look on rather than commit themselves. The descent was further accelerated by the prohibition of silver exports to Scandinavia and Holland except under licence. A proportion of the purchases made for China was re-sold, and sales of Mexican dollars to the United States were reported upon quite a large scale. As a result American operators were inclined to offer freely to the London Market. Impelled by this combination of causes, the price fell continuously from the 25th September to the 23rd October, namely from 55d. to 41½d. in less than a month, or only 24 working days. At this point supplies failed, and some assistance was afforded by speculative dealings in China on the part of native dealers in that country. On the 30th October an upward movement of 3d. took place, from 43d. to 46d. (We have no record of so large a variation in one day, either up or down.) The figures thus attained proved, however, the limit of the reaction, and from this point the price sagged away to the neighbourhood of 43d.

New Japanese Foundry.
The erection of an iron foundry at Kyomipo, Whanghaido, by the Mitsubishi Co., began in February 1914 at the cost of Y. 32,000,000, has been nearly completed and the foundry will start the manufacture of iron on April 1. Ore to be used there is now being taken from mines in Chobsamwon, Whanju District, and Unsanmyon, Chabiyong District. The former mine produces about 70 tons of ore a day, while the latter produces 80 tons. The foundry will consume some 20,000 tons of ore a month, and, beginning the work in April, will use 180,000 tons of ore by the end of this year. From this some 90,000 tons of iron will be obtained. Of this 45,000 tons will be sent to Japan and used by the shipbuilding yards in Nagasaki and Kobe managed by the Mitsubishi Co., and the balance will be put on the market in Korea and Japan for general consumption.

Glamour of Industrial Boom

In Japan.
The springing-up of industrial enterprises of one kind or another in Japan after the outbreak of the war opened a wide demand for skilled workmen, and skilled labour was very scarce. There was a time when the management of every factory or plant tortured its brains as to how to enlist the required men, and in several cases even questionable tricks were played to seduce those in another's employ. In fact, some agents of home factories came over to Dairen with the express object of tempting away skilled hands at local works with higher wages. It is now noted that a number of workmen who went to Japan in quest of better berths are returning to Dairen.

Japan's Electricity.
At the end of last year there were in Japan 532 electric power supplying plants, 40 electric railways and 48 plants combining power supplying and tramways in Japan. As compared with the previous year, there were 42 more plants. The combined capital of these is estimated at Y. 726,430,669, which also shows an increase of Y. 62,076,870.

Siberian Commercial Bank.
The Siberia Commercial Bank, Vladivostok, dismissed all its staff on December 10 and closed its doors. This step was taken probably in anticipation of a possible attempt being made by the Bolsheviks to take possession of the deposits in the custody of the Bank. The Japanese having business dealings with Russians at Harbin and elsewhere are advised to settle the accounts as early as possible.

Phosphate Deposits.
The phosphate deposits in the Pacific, owned by German interests, have been taken over by British interests, especially the deposits on Ocean and Ngard Islands, which are considered among the finest phosphate deposits in that part of the world.

In the past they have paid dividends of 25.75 per cent. to the companies operating them. The question of the New Zealand Government securing some of these deposits in order to make sure of a sufficient supply of phosphates for the Dominion has been taken up in Parliament.

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Manchuria Leather.
The Manchuria Leather Manufacturing Co. is pushing forward its preparations to construct the factory near Mukden. The machinery now in course of construction at Osaka is expected at Mukden in the latter part of July.

British Trade Levies.
At a meeting of the Cotton Control Board held at Manchester on December 10 it was decided to continue to impose levies upon the firms who run machinery in excess of 60 per cent. of the total.

The Cotton Control Board's new scheme is as follows: On spindles, 56d. per mule spindle per week and 15/6d. per ring spin' per week on all worked above 60 per cent. of the total number; on looms, 1s. 3d. per week per loom up to 72 inch reed spaces and 2s. 8d. per week per loom over 72 inch reed space on all worked

above 60 per cent. of the total number. This system of levies went into force immediately.

Shanghai Paper Mill Co.

The final winding-up meeting of the old Shanghai Paper Mill Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), which was sold to Japanese interests over a year ago, was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs. Andersen and Meyer, Ltd. The liquidator, Mr. V. Meyer, having presented the statement and account, and having explained that all the assets had been realised and the expenses paid, the following proposal was made: — That the accounts submitted to this meeting, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, be received and adopted and that the books, accounts and documents of the company be retained by the said liquidator, he undertaking to destroy the same upon the dissolution of the company.

February Rubber Outputs.

Alma 25,500
Amherst 2,819
Anglo-Dutch (Java) ... 67,250
Anglo-Java 153,000
Ayer Tawah 23,800
Batu Asam 23,374
Bukit Toh Alang ... 12,748
Chemor United ... 20,314
Chempedak 8,000
Dimicion 44,776
Gela Kalumpang ... 97,000
Shipped 89,294 lb.
Cocoanuts 306,000 nts
Rainfall none
Java Consolidated ... 67,000
Kapavang 12,293
Kota Bahroe 37,681
Kroewok 40,000
Langkalan 64,034
Pangkalan 10,930
Simanggala 17,000
See Kee 8,432
Semambu 16,338
Senawang 29,573
Shanghai Kelantan ... 15,850
Shanghai Klebang ... 13,230
Shanghai Malay ... 20,581
Shanghai Pahang ... 13,543
Shanghai Seremban ... 9,376
Shanghai Sumatra ... 59,260
Songei Duri 20,560
Sua Mengkie 15,000
Tebong 58,000
Uobri 4,898
Zangge 68,000

CORRECTED TO NOON WEDNESDAY MARCH 13, 1918.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.
T/T 3/14
Demand 3/14
30 d/s 3/14
50 d/s 3/16
4 m/s 3/14
T/T Shanghai ... Nom.
T/T Singapore ... 130
T/T Japan ... 139
T/T India ... Nom.
Demand, India ... Nom.
T/T San Francisco ... 72
co & New York ...
T/T Java ... 16058
T/T Marks ... Nom.
T/T France ... 411
Demand, Paris ... 411/4

BUYING.

4 m/s, L/C ... 3/14
4 m/s, D/P ... 3/15
6 m/s, L/C ... 3/17
30 d/s, Sydney & Melbourne ... 3/17
30 d/s, San Fran-} 73/4
isco & New York ... 73/4
4 m/s, Marks ... Nom.
4 m/s, France ... 426
6 m/s, France ... 431
Demand, Germany ...
Demand, New York ... Nom.
T/T Bombay ...
Demand, Bombay ... Nom.
T/T Calcutta ...
Demand, Calcutta ... Nom.
Demand, Manila ... 144
Demand, Singapore ... 120
On Haiphong ... 1/4 prem.
On Saigon ...
On Bangkok ... 51
Sovereign ... 6.55 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz ... 43.40
Bar Silver, per oz ... 43

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Hongkong 5 cts. pieces c. \$4.00 dis.

" 10 " 50 "

" 50 " 2.00 dis.

Canton 10 cts. pieces 75% dis.

As originally supplied to NAPOLEON The Great.

The fine quality of the wine will be commanding in the most critical

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

H. RUTTON JEE & SON,

16, QUEEN'S ROAD.

CHAMPAIGNE

JACQUESSON

As originally supplied to NAPOLEON The Great.

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CHAMPAIGNE

JACQUESSON

SAVE YOUR

COUPONS

IN

"Embassy"

No. 77

CIGARETTES.

We have added to our list of Premiums the following shaving requisites and they are now obtainable with "EMBASSY" Coupons:-

COLGATE'S
SHAVING STICK,
CREAM OR POWDER.

Redeemable for
10 No. 1
Coupons each

WILLIAMS'
SHAVING STICK
OR CREAM

do

RAZOR BLADES
GILLETTE
DURHAM DUPLEX
OR AUTO.

Redeemable for
20 No. 1 Coupons
for a pkt of $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.

Send Coupons to:-
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, (For account of the concerned) 150 cases each 100 dozen White and Coloured Socks.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 15th March, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m. at the Water front, (Tramway Terminus) Shaukiwan One Wooden Lighter

Length 83'
Breadth 21'
Depth 7'

Capacity about 150 Tons On view now

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

G. R.

1918-19.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the R. N. Hospital until 10 a.m. on the 0th March 1918, from persons desirous of supplying Beef, Cheese, Pure Cow's Milk, Aerated Waters, Ice, and other provisions and necessaries for the year ending 31st March, 1919.

Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the R. N. Hospital.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

G. A. DREAPER,
Deputy Surgeon-General
R. N. Hospital
Hongkong, 12th March, 1918.

NOTICES.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING
CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY the 27th instant at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.

General Agents.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1918.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE THIRTY SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders will be held at the Offices of the General Manager at NOON on WEDNESDAY the 27th instant to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1917, and the report of the General Managers.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th instant both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

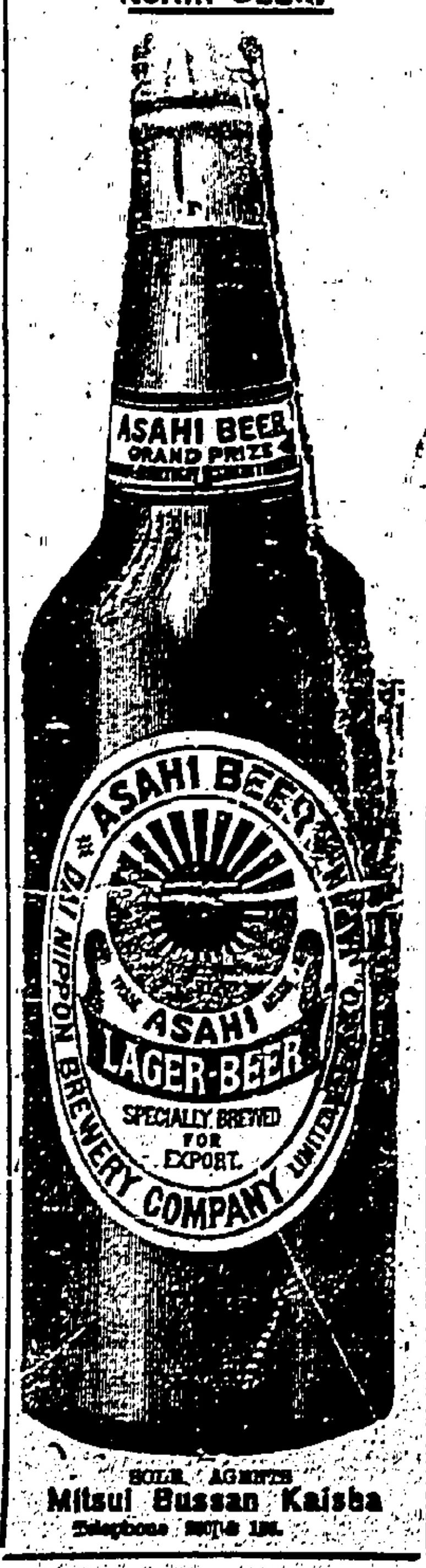
Hongkong, 7th March, 1918.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post service to places in Szechuan Province is suspended until further notice.

In future mail for Kungmoon will be closed at the General Post Office and at Shewung Wan, Br. P. O., at 5 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on other days as at present.

The Russian Post Office refuses to accept any further mails for transmission to Europe by the Trans-Siberian railway.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Prisoners of War) and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland will be stopped by the Military Censors unless posted under a War Office permit.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunanfu and Mengkuo and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:-
Parcel not over 3 lbs... 90 cent.
Do. 7 lbs... \$1.50
Do. 11 lbs... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undeclared articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly or of containing gold; All manufacturers of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewelry of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for naval and naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) Statements as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILED OUTWARD.

Tai O—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheng Chow—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Shatok, Shatin and Sheungshui—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Ap Lei Chau, Tai Kok Tsui and Stanley—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui, and Wuchow—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays 9 a.m.

Kowloon—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturday; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Samtsui and Naupo—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamian—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

From SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.

Canton—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 2.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tang—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shak Kai—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kong Loon—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.

Kantung—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturday; Sundays, 9 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

From 11th Mar. to 17th Mar.

Macau—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.

Canton—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 2.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tang—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shak Kai—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kong Loon—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.

Kantung—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturday; Sundays, 9 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

From 17th Mar. to 23rd Mar.

Macau—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.

Canton—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 2.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tang—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shak Kai—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kong Loon—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.

Kantung—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturday; Sundays, 9 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

From 23rd Mar. to 29th Mar.

Macau—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.

Canton—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 2.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tang—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shak Kai—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kong Loon—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.

Kantung—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturday; Sundays, 9 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

From 29th Mar. to 4th Apr.

Macau—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.

Canton—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 2.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tang—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shak Kai—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kong Loon—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.

Kantung—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturday; Sundays, 9 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

From 4th Apr. to 10th Apr.

Macau—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.

Canton—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 2.30 p.m.